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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Annual Report

FOR 1925,

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

S. NOY SCOTT,

D.P.H., LONDON ; L.R.C.P., LOND. ; M.R.C.S., ENG.

UNDERHILL (PLYMOUTH) LTD.,

14 FRANKFORT STREET.

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TO THE
PLYMPTON ST. MARY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1925, and SUMMARY 1921—1925

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I have the honour of submitting to you my Thirty-second Annual Report on the Public Health of your district, and by instructions issued by the Ministry of Health it will be a much fuller one than those of the past four years, and will also describe the progress made since January 1st, 1921. It will deal with the Natural and social conditions of the district, the General provision of the Health services, the Sanitary circumstances, the Housing, the Inspection and supervision of Food supplies, the Prevalence and control over Infectious Diseases, the Maternity and Child Welfare, and the General statistics of the district.

I have obtained much of the information from my brother officers, and wish to take this opportunity of thanking them for their assistance—and also for their valuable help in the promotion of the sanitary administration of the district. This has meant strenuous work, and I venture to say that a perusal of my report will afford convincing evidence that the sanitary administration of your district is a live one, and if it is to be maintained at a high standard there will be necessity for an early addition to your

staff of officials. The ever increasing duties devolving upon District Councils, together with the well marked and rapid development of your District towards Urban Conditions make it impossible for the present staff to keep pace with the work.

You will perhaps notice that certain facts and comments are repeated under the different sections of my report. This has been rendered necessary because of the method suggested by my instructions.

I wish to thank all the Members of the Council for the consistent support they give to any suggestions made to improve and maintain the sanitary conditions of the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. NOY SCOTT, M.O.H.

Plymstock, March, 1926.

P.S.—I regret very much that the great disorganization in the printing trade (owing to the general strike) has delayed the publication of the Report to so late a date. I can only say that my manuscript was sent to the Printer early in April.

July 15th, 1926.

Annual Report

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Area, 73,426 acres of which 174 is inland water.

Population, 1921 Census	...	...	...	...	21,659
Population estimated to middle of 1925 for Birth rate					23,340
Population estimated to middle of 1925 for Death rate					22,260
Number of inhabited houses, 1921	...	...	...		4,623
Number of families or separate occupiers	...	...			4,930
Rateable value, Poor Rate, *1921	£207,165	1925		£215,496	
Amount produced by 1d. rate, *1921	£754	1925		£708	
Assessable value *1921	...	...	£181,183	1925	£169,904
1922 Rateable value,	£179,887		Assessable value,	£153,888	
1923	„ „ £179,887		„ „	£153,888	
1924	„ „ £208,995		„ „	£163,184	

*Soon after this date the assessments on some clay works were largely reduced.

The district is situated at the extreme west of the South Hams, and is bounded on the North by Dartmoor and the River Tavy ; on the South by the English Channel and the towns of Plymouth and Devonport ; on the West by Plymouth Sound, Plymouth, Devonport, and the River Tamar ; on the East by the hilly district of the South Hams.

From the hills lying on the East and North there are a series of undulations, running mostly towards the sea on the South and West, and along the valleys thus formed are the Rivers Erme, Yealm and Plym, with their tributaries.

In the North part the land is chiefly moorland and contains valuable china clay works. The remainder of the district is mainly agricultural, and in most places in a good state of cultivation. The surface is well wooded.

GEOLOGY. With such slight exception as to be unimportant, the whole area of the District is occupied by rocks either of the **DEVONIAN** formation or by **POST-CARBONIFEROUS** granite.

The **DEVONIAN** rocks are for the most part highly cleaved shales and slates with some grits and quartzites and a less quantity of limestone. Contemporaneous lavas also occur and some diabbases. In the larger part the lavas and tuffs have also taken on a slaty cleavage, and are best described as schalsteins. The soil, although not deep is rich and fertile ; and from the nature of the underlying rocks, which are not only highly cleaved but almost always of loose texture near the surface, the soil is well drained and therefore cold wet lands are rare.

The general trend of the various rock formation is from West to East, with a slight inclination towards the North.

The granite of Dartmoor lies to the North, and the exterior commons in the parishes of Shaugh Prior, Cornwood, and Harford are all on granite. As a rule the cultivated land does not extend far over the border of this rock, and accordingly the population is sparse in those parts.

The granite of Dartmoor extrudes two minor bosses, severed from the general mass at Crownhill Down and Hemerdon Ball, and around these as well as on the border of the main boss the sedimentary rocks have been subjected to contact metamorphism and altered both in texture and mineral composition. The only important economic product of their alteration is a banded silicious rock which is worked for road metal.

The **GRANITE** itself is however of very considerable importance, not as a building or road material, although to a small extent it is so utilized, but in its altered condition, from which **CHINA CLAY** is derived.

In the parish of Shaugh Prior are situated Shaugh, Wotter, and Lee Moor Clay Works, of which the latter is by far the most important, and it produces a clay of the highest grade. The pit is one of the largest in Devon and Cornwall, and a large number of men are employed at the works. In connection with Lee

Moor is another important work at Cholwich Town in the parish of Cornwood, and on Crownhill Down, partly in the same parish and the parish of Plympton St. Mary, are several other China Clay works.

The LIMESTONE runs in two parallel bands separated by a short interval of slate, from the banks of the Cattewater and the Laira, due East to East Sherford in the parish of Brixton. The great bulk of this mass lies in the parish of Plymstock, where there are large quarries at Turnchapel, Hooe, Oreston, Pomphlett, and Billacombe, and smaller ones at Elburton. After an interval of about a mile a small body of Limestone is again found North of Brixton Church and extends nearly a mile Eastwards ; South of this at Kitley, is another mass, and then occurs the Yealmpton limestone lying partly in the parish of Yealmpton, and partly in the parish of Newton Ferrers. This is sub-divided into several minor parts and extends a little beyond Yealmbridge. Much of this limestone is used for building purposes, or for burning into lime. The smoother blocks are capable of taking a high degree of polish, and are then very beautiful.

The GRITS all lie in the southern part of the district and are best developed at Staddon on the shore of Plymouth Sound, where they were formerly quarried for paving purposes, and running Eastward from this point, in a band diminishing from nearly a mile to a little over a quarter mile in width, they cease before reaching the Yealm. Commencing again at Newton Ferrers as quartzites, and extending in somewhat varying constitution from the East bank of the Yealm to the West bank of the Erme, in Holbeton, the belt averages over half-a-mile in width from North to South.

SCHALSTEINS and TUFFS are present in quantity to the North of Plymouth, in the parishes of Compton Gifford and Eggbuckland ; Westward they extend in patches through Weston Peverell to Tamerton Foliot and the Tamar ; Eastward they occur in Plympton St. Mary. A long course of these volcanics commences at West and East Sherfords in Brixton, and at Brixton Village, and extends Eastwards past Lyneham and Yealmpton in two belts, of which the northern reaches and passes Ermington

and extends Northward one mile in width to West Worthele ; and the Southern, which is much narrower, passes Yealmbridge and terminates in a fault about a quarter of a mile from the Erme, near Hollowcombe.

The minor features of the geology of the district are very intricate, but have small bearing on the distribution of the population or its occupation or health. There are practically no mines. The local clays and more largely the soft slaty shales are utilized in brick manufacture at Honicknowle, Compton Gifford, and Steer Point.

For much of the foregoing information I am indebted to Mr. R. Hansford Worth.

The CLIMATE is mild and humid, and the rainfall abundant, but no official meteorological records are kept. I am, however, able to include statements as to the rainfall of last year at Bovysand Lodge ; at Strode, Holbeton ; and Lee Moor ; for which I am respectively indebted to the Rev. H. H. Case, the Rev. E. S. Powell, Capt. Hawker and R. Martin, Esq. (see page 10).

The WATER SUPPLY. The district contains abundant and satisfactory water in the shape of streams and springs, but these are very unequally distributed, and therefore some of the villages—especially in the Southern part of the district—are so far from them as to be almost entirely dependent upon wells.

The water is derived from the following sources :—

- (1) Upland surface water from Dartmoor, which collecting in small streams and rivers, yields a plentiful supply of good and pure water from which large public supplies could be obtained.
- (2) Springs and deep wells : These are found in various localities, and yield a water whose quality depends entirely upon the particular soil in which the well is. In the limestone district the water is sometimes very hard from dissolved carbonate and sulphate of lime, and except for the hardness the water is good, and generally speaking, very pure, i.e., free from organic pollution.

- (3) Shallow wells: These are scattered throughout the district and very largely consist of mere surface water. These wells afford a water which may be good or bad, according to their depth, position (proximity to cess pit, etc.), and liability to surface pollution. A Sanitary Authority should never be content with a water supply which is derived from shallow wells.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.—The district is partly within the area over which the Plymouth Corporation have statutory rights to supply water, and that Authority, therefore, supplies Compton Gifford, Egg Buckland, St. Budeaux, Tamerton Foliot, Bickleigh and Weston Peverell. In all these parishes, except Egg Buckland, the Plymouth Authority supplies the water direct to the Householders and collect the water rents. For Egg Buckland the Plymouth Corporation supplies the water in bulk (by meter) to the Rural District. In the parish the total number of connections at December 31st, 1925, was 128, including 17 meters.

SHAUGH PRIOR.

The village of Lee Moor has a constant and good water supply piped to consumers. It is under the control and is the property of the English Clay Works Co., Ltd., and about 100 houses are supplied.

The remaining parishes of the district are supplied by the Rural Council—the particulars of which are referred to under “Sanitary Conditions of the Parishes.”

The development of building and the increasing demands for a higher standard of sanitation render it imperative that the Council should at once proceed to acquire the largely increased supply, which could be obtained by the Yealm Head Water Scheme—a scheme by which the present and future demands of the whole district could be adequately met. I cannot insist too strongly upon this, for many parts of the district are dependent upon supplies which do not and cannot economically allow of the erection of the houses which are so urgently required.

Some of the parishes are unfortunately opposed to this large scheme and agitate for small local supplies to be utilized, but my experience shews that such are not to be relied upon, and that nothing makes a better investment from every point of view than an abundant and well distributed supply of good water. The parish of Plymstock is an object lesson in this respect. When I first advocated an extra parochial supply for this parish, I was met with deliberate and obstinate opposition, but the experience of years has proved that any money spent on local schemes would have been thrown away.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—No water for Domestic uses is taken from the rivers, and, generally speaking, the rivers and streams are free from pollution. The River Erme does, however, take the effluent from Ivybridge and Ermington, but not to an extent to interfere with the fishery. There are discharges of crude sewage into the tidal creek of the Plym (at Pomphlett, Oreston and Turnchapel) and of the Yealm at Newton Ferrers and Revelstoke. In consequence of this the fore-shores at low water occasionally become offensive.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—For details of this, please refer to the particulars relating to each parish. Considerable developments in sewers have been carried out, and are demanded in the future. During 1925 about £3,400 was expended in sewer extensions.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—There has been, and still is, a steady crusade against closets of insanitary type. The details given in the schedule of work done will shew that there is a steady abolition of closets of the privy type by conversion into earth closets (where water supply is insufficient), and of earth closets into water closets when water is available. I do not think there are a hundred privy closets remaining in the district, and nearly all of these are situated in large gardens at a good distance from the houses, and in very few instances used by more than two or three persons.

In many parts of the district cess-pits are necessary, but in all cases such cess-pits are constructed according to bye-laws. Unfortunately, we have as yet no power to prevent houses being

built in positions for which it is impossible to take sewage into existing sewers, and for these positions cess-pits will continue to be a necessity. Nuisances occasionally arise from these overflowing cess-pits which demand the attention of the sanitary inspector.

SCAVENGING.—The Council have several Contractors who remove house refuse, etc., at regular intervals. I have detailed the arrangements under Parochial paragraphs.

There is a steadily growing demand for amenities, such as exist in Urban areas with regard to scavenging, and there is a growing difficulty in obtaining Contractors who will carry out the work satisfactorily, and especially with regard to the provision of covered carts, or ultimate disposal of the refuse. The householder is supposed to provide a covered ash-bin, but this is frequently evaded. The Contractor is supposed to dump the refuse, so that it does not become a nuisance, but experience shows that he finds it impossible to dispose of it, and the heaps then become breeding places for rats. I am convinced that the only solution of the difficulty is for the Council to collect the refuse, acquire suitable dumping areas and deal with the refuse by modern methods.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.—The schedule of the Sanitary Inspector will shew that this is regularly and systematically done, and particulars recorded for necessary action. Vide Tables.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.—No nuisance is caused within the district by smoke, but I get occasional complaints of offensive smells, arising from the factories and destructors on the Plymouth side of the Cattewater, which are brought to Oreston and Turn-chapel by certain winds.

SCHOOLS.—I have included a detailed schedule regarding the public schools of the district.

RAINFALL.

		Total fall in inches.	No. of Wet Days.	Wettest Month.	Day of greatest fall.	Depth in inches.	Driest Month.
Bovisand, 75 ft. above sea level.	1921	20.59	144	January	January 30th	0.81	June
	1922	37.13	—	December	December 19th	1.34	May
	1923	35.73	185	February	October 11th	1.23	June
	1924	53.81	180	October	July 20th	1.40	June
	1925	42.54	183	January	January 25th	1.53	June
Strode 75 ft. above sea level.	1921	28.51	157	January	August 22nd	1.12	June
	1922	49.77	194	January	—	—	June
	1923	47.97	213	February	October 11th	1.64	July
	1924	62.16	214	October	October 27th	1.53	June
	1925	50.06	198	December	January 25th	1.64	June
Holbeton,	1921	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1922	46.63	173	December	July 31st	1.33	June
	1923	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1924	55.15	174	October	July 28th	1.41	June
	1925	46.71	172	January	January 26th	1.65	June
Lee Moor, 800ft. above sea level.	1921	55.23	179	November	May 29th	1.87	June
	1922	79.33	203	July	July 1st	2.38	June
	1923	71.01	238	February	November 13th	2.06	June
	1924	82.12	219	October	April 13th	2.39	May
	1925	71.97	214	December	August 12th	2.72	June

The rise in the figures from Bovisand, close to the sea-shore and Lee Moor, about 8 miles, is very marked.

For the above particulars I have to thank the Rev. J. Case, Capt. Hawker, the Rev. W. Powell and T. Martin, Esq.

HOUSING.

Generally speaking, the housing is good, except for the fact that many more houses are required, especially small cottages of small rental—say from 5/- to 6/- per week. I am of opinion that there is a tendency to build houses of larger type than is necessary. I should like to see a large number of three room cottages built—each to contain one large living room and two bedrooms, and I am sure that they would be readily taken, and they would afford accommodation to many young married people and old couples—and would prevent what so constantly happens in the five or six roomed houses, which are being built, viz., sub-letting part of the house. This sub-letting tends to promote overcrowding, and the conversion of one of the bedrooms into a front kitchen or living room, and the absence of the small houses to which I refer to has in some cases led to a married couple or two old people taking one room in these larger houses, and for which they have to pay from 7/6 to 10/- per week.

The schedule attached to this section will show that the Council have been active in building, and other sites have been acquired in St. Budeaux and Compton, and negotiations are in hand to obtain sites at Egg Buckland, Newton Ferrers and Tamerton for further building.

Private builders are also very active, especially in Plymstock, and they have been largely helped by the operation of the subsidy scheme. The Acquisition of Small Dwellings Act has helped a large number of people to be occupier owners.

In 1924 subsidies were granted for the building of twenty-seven houses, and in 1925 for 103. The total sum paid up to December 31st, 1925, was £7,725. In 1924, under the "Acquisition of Small Dwellings Act," twenty-five owners were lent £10,975, and in 1925, fifty-six £30,760, i.e., £41,735. This makes a total expenditure under the two acts of £49,460. See further details on pages 37, 38, 39.

OVERCROWDING.—There is not much, but alleged overcrowding is occasionally brought to our notice. Enquiries, however, generally result in finding that the cubical area of the room is sufficient to prevent legal action, although from a social and moral aspect it is under what is desirable.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.—The systematic and periodical inspection of the houses reveals defects which are due to damp walls, roofs out of repair, insufficient light and ventilation and insanitary closet accommodation. No prosecution has been necessary in these cases, as representations to the landlord—first by the sanitary inspector and next by the Clerk (after resolution of the Works Committee) have generally induced the necessary repairs. Many of the defects in the Cottages in the agricultural areas are due to the ages of the Cottages, and to the fact that the rents obtained for them are really insufficient to enable the landlords to economically incur the necessary expense. Again it must be admitted that the carelessness of the tenants is, in many Cottages, the cause of the disrepair in which the Cottages are found. For details of the work done to render houses fit, please refer to the Sanitary Inspection Schedule of work done. Vide Table, pages 62 to 68.

There are many re-erected army huts in occupation, for which licenses (to occupy for 5 years) have been granted.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.—There are none which can be so described, unless it be taken to refer to a few groups of three or four Cottages.

LOCAL ENQUIRIES BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, ETC.

FIRE ENGINE, ETC.—The proposal of the Council for the purchase of a modern fire engine, and erection of engine house, received the sanction of the Ministry of Health, and the necessary loan having been granted, a motor engine has been purchased, and the station built, and a fire brigade formed.

YEALMPTON TORRE WATER MAIN.—A loan for this has been granted.

NEWTON FERRERS WATER SCHEME.—After a local enquiry, a provisional sanction have been given.

EXTENSION OF SEWERS AT PLYMPTON AND PLYMSTOCK.—A loan has been granted for several extensions.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.—A local enquiry was held, and after a strenuous fight the Council's proposal to become the electricity purveyors for the district has been granted. By this scheme the Council acquires the existing work at Plympton, and will also purchase from the Plymouth Authority, electricity, " in bulk " and distribute it as demanded. This is a very important step and will tend to consolidate the district.

TOWN PLANNING.

PLYMSTOCK AND PLYMPTON.—A scheme embracing 4,475 acres in the parishes of Plymstock and Plympton has been prepared, and the first statutory resolution carried and Map No. 1 produced. Map No. 2, and the preliminary statement shewing the proposals of the Council in detail have been prepared and will shortly be forwarded to the Ministry of Health for approval. This scheme provides for new traffic roads, the widening and improvement of existing roads, the fixing of building lines, the reservation of lands for public parks, recreation grounds, playing fields for children, allotments, shopping areas and density of buildings. The scheme has been generally approved at a joint meeting of the two parish Councils concerned.

NORTH WEST TOWN PLANNING SCHEME.—This scheme comprises 17,456 acres, and extends from Plympton to the Tamar. The first statutory resolution has been passed and Map No. 1 prepared. Map No. 2 and the preliminary statement are now in course of preparation. The scheme will be on similar lines to those detailed above.

URBAN POWERS.

Much time was spent during the year in the preparation of a scheme for the conversion of the district into an Urban one ; and an enquiry has been held by the County Council of Devon. The enquiry was a very prolonged one, and was not concluded at the end of the year. At this stage I can only express my sincere hope that the application will be granted, and I consider the conversion vital to the best interests of the district.

OCCUPATION OF THE INHABITANTS.

The 1921 Census returns classified 9,213 (males, 7,167; females, 2,046) as occupied ; and 8,090 (males, 1,341 ; females, 6,776) as unoccupied or retired.

The numbers engaged in various occupations include the following :—Fishing, 41 ; Agricultural, 1,997 ; Mining and Quarrying, 453 ; Brickmaking, 60 ; Metals, 333 ; Electrical work, 41 ; Textile and Dress, 213 ; Foods, 81 ; Workers in Wood, 327 ; Paper and Printing, 43 ; Building and Bricklaying, 353 ; Painters, 54 ; Transport, 652 ; Commercial, 536 ; Professional, 362 ; Public Administration and Defence, 1,199 ; Personal Service, 1,347 ; Clerks, 181.

Since the Census I have reason to think that the numbers engaged in Brickmaking and Building have considerably increased. Wages, generally, are good, and there is comparatively little real poverty.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The Poor Law expenditure does not decrease in spite of the operation of the Pensions Act and the Unemployment Benefit Scheme. The increase is shown chiefly in out-door relief, and although some of this is due to a higher rate being granted, yet the Tables I include show that the numbers relieved have largely increased.

INDOOR RELIEF.

Year ending Mrh 31st.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Cost.
1921	North Sub-District	40	48	18	106	£3,366
	South „	29	22	11	62	
	Total	69	70	29	168	
	Casuals	678	50	13	741	
1922	North	47	49	21	117	£3,040
	South	32	22	12	66	
	Total	79	71	33	183	
	Casuals	2159	74	28	2261	
1923	North	47	39	12	98	£2,580
	South	34	25	9	68	
	Total	81	64	21	166	
	Casuals	3266	115	37	3418	
1924	North	46	45	20	111	£2,716
	South	32	36	9	77	
	Total	78	81	29	188	
	Casuals	3064	113	35	3212	
1925	North	60	41	26	127	£2,756
	South	25	37	10	72	
	Total	85	78	36	199	
	Casuals	2941	125	38	3104	

OUTDOOR RELIEF in the last week of each year.

						Cost of out- relief day during the year.
1921	North	23	66	40	129	£2,039
1922		20	62	26	108	£2,217
1923		27	68	30	125	£2,370
1924		31	70	63	164	£2,334
1925		26	73	52	151	£2,351
1921	South	15	52	29	96	£1,394
1922		20	61	55	136	£1,542
1923		25	65	46	136	£1,735
1924		31	67	43	141	£1,772
1925		34	72	52	158	£1,842

TOTALS—OUTDOOR RELIEF in last week of each year.

1921	Total	38	118	69	225	£3,443
1922	Total	40	123	81	244	£3,759
1923	Total	52	133	76	261	£4,105
1924	Total	62	137	106	305	£4,106
1925	Total	60	145	104	309	£4,193

SCHOOLS.

There are 27 public schools in the District—one of them is a Secondary School. There are also three or four small private schools, and a considerable number of children attend public or private schools in Plymouth.

From some of the public schoolmasters I receive notification of absentees from illness. The number of notices received during 1925 was 57 and referred to 194 children. These do not include all the absentees as many are kept away by my instructions, and are, therefore, not included in the above total. The schoolmasters notifications included 26 of Whooping Cough, 28 of Chicken Pox, 88 of Mumps, 3 of Measles, 2 of Ringworm, and 5 of Impetigo. None of these would be notified to me except by the schoolmasters.

During the last five years the small schools at Lutton (Cornwood), Harford, Mothecombe (Holbeton), Underwood (Plympton St. Mary), Weston Peverell, and Yealmpton (Infants) have been closed, and the scholars provided for elsewhere. The average attendance at the Public Schools during 1925 was 2,720. The attached schedule will shew that the general sanitary conditions of the schools are good—the one exception is that of Newton Ferrers—where owing to insufficient water supply the closet is of bad type. I hope that the public water supply will soon be sufficiently increased to allow of these closets being replaced by those of modern type.

During the last five years there have been marked improvements made at Yealmpton, Holbeton, Ermington and Turn-chapel schools. At Yealmpton and Holbeton the playing yards have been asphalted, and closet accommodation has been much improved at the four.

SCHOOLS.

School.	Average No. of Scholars.	Water Supply.	Drainage.	Closet Accommodation.
Bickleigh	42	Well and Stored Rainwater	Land irrigation	Bucket—system, fair
Brixton	87	"	Main sewer	Boys—water closet Well kept.
Cornwood	132	Public	"	Girls Bucket system
Egg Buckland	106	"	"	Stoneware trough, automati- cally flushed.
Ermington	116	"	"	Water closets.
Holbeton	84	"	"	Individual pedestal closets.
Newton Ferrers	50	Public stand pipe and rain water	"	Stoneware troughs, autom- atically flushed.
Plymstock	160	Public	Sewer	Masonry trough, unsatisfactory
"	69	"	Cess-pit	Water closets, automatically flushed, well kept.
"	138	"	Main sewer	
"	83	"	Cess-pit and overflow	
"	64	"	Main sewer	
"	101	"	"	
Plympton	159	"	Cess-pit	Stoneware troughs closets, automatically flushed, well kept.
Plympton Church	234	"	Main sewer	Masonry trough closet, auto- matically flushed, well kept.
Bridge	65	"	"	Masonry pedestal closets.
Lee Mill	68	"	"	Stoneware trough closet, auto- matically flushed, well kept.
"	150	"	"	Water closets.
Secondary Sparkwell	50	"	"	Bucket system, fair.
St. Budeaux	294	"	Land irrigation	Water closets, well kept.
Shaugh Prior	31	Private Pump	"	"
"	95	Private Supply	"	Trough, flushed, well kept.
"	15	"	Main sewer	Water closet, individual pedestal.
"	47	"	"	Troughs, hand flushed, well kept.
Revelstoke	146	Public	Land irrigation	Individual pedestal closets.
Tamerton Foliot	63	Well and Rain	Sewer	
Wembury	115	Public		
Yealmpton				

INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.—This is good. The area produces a large supply of milk, much of which is sold in the Plymouth district. All producers and sellers of milk are registered and periodical inspection of dairies and shippens is carried out. Any cow suspected of Tuberculosis is examined by a veterinary surgeon and the necessary action taken.

The general standard of the shippens and dairies is gradually rising, and is shewn in the paragraph headed “Dairies and Milkshops Order,” vide pages 63 and 64.

MEAT INSPECTION.—The slaughter houses are regularly inspected, but no action beyond the preliminary stage has yet been taken under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and unless an additional officer be appointed, I do not see how this work can be done.

There are no public slaughter houses.

Private slaughter houses are as follows:—

			1920	Jan	1921	Dec
Registered	...	...	15	15		15
Licensed	...	...	15	14		15
			—	—		—
Total:	...	...	15	14		15
			—	—		—

Of these, however, 3 or 4 are not in use.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AS REGISTERED.

Situation.	Water Supply.	Drainage.	Remarks.
Bickleigh—Roborough	Public ...	Catchpit	Not used, if used, will require improvements.
Compton Gifford ...	„ ...	Main Sewer ...	Well equipped and up-to-date.
Eggbuckland, Widey Cross	„ ...	By Irrigation	Well constructed, requiring some minor repairs.
Plymstock—Oreston ...	„ ...	Main Sewer ...	Good condition.
„ Elburton ...	„ ...	„ ...	Structurally good, but fasting house and surroundings not kept clean.
Plympton St. Maurice ...	„ ...	„ ...	Good condition.
„ „ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Not used, if brought into use, several improvements will be necessary.
Plympton St. Mary—Ridgeway	„ ...	„ ...	Internal walls should be cemented and inside of roof lined.
„ „ Colebrook	Private Source	By Irrigation	Much below standard, requires several improvements.
Revelstoke—Noss ...	Public ...	Main Sewer ...	Very little used. Minor improvements necessary.
Shaugh Prior—Lee Moor	Public Supply	Cess-pit & Irrigation	Fair standard.
Tamerton—Star Lane ...	Public	Main Sewer ...	Internal walls require cementing.
„ „	„	„	„ „
Yealmpton—Market St.	„ ...	„ ...	Floor of Fasting house should be concreted and approach improved.
„ „	„ ...	„ ...	Internal walls should be cemented.

In all slaughter houses a suitable receptacle for immediate removal of garbage and filth should be provided, and adequate water supply should be obtainable. See also page 63.

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1921-1925.—Civilians only.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1921			1922			1923			1924			1925			1924-25		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
ALL CAUSES ...	116	117	233	137	125	262	137	142	279	117	144	261	135	143	278	642	671	1313
1. Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
2. Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
4. Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
6. Diphtheria ...	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	3	5
7. Influenza ...	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	2	7	5	—	5	3	3	6	—	—	22
8. Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
9. Meningococcal lethargia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	4	8	12	14	7	21	6	12	18	6	5	11	9	8	17	39	40	79
11. Other tuberculous diseases ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	3	4	7	4	6	10	3	2	5	12	14	26
12. Cancer, malignant disease ...	11	8	19	10	16	26	10	22	32	11	19	30	15	23	38	57	88	145
13. Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	5	5
14. Diabetes ...	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	6	13
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. ...	8	11	19	10	9	19	9	13	22	5	20	25	9	15	24	41	68	109
16. Heart disease ...	14	16	30	21	20	41	19	29	48	19	24	43	20	26	46	93	115	208
17. Arterio-sclerosis ...	5	6	11	12	2	14	8	6	14	10	2	12	8	6	14	43	22	65
18. Bronchitis ...	3	3	6	9	10	19	12	8	20	9	12	21	8	6	14	41	39	80
19. Pneumonia (all forms) ...	14	2	16	8	7	15	8	5	13	6	11	17	11	5	16	47	30	77
20. Other respiratory diseases ...	2	3	5	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	5	11
21. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	3

POPULATION, 1911 to 1925.

PARISH.	Area in Acres, Land and Water.	TOTAL POPULATION.					PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS. 1921				
		1911	1921.			Persons per acre	Private Families.	Population in Private Families.	Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied.	Rooms Occupied.	Persons per Room
			Persons.	Males.	Females.						
Whole District Total	73421	21443	21659	10719	10940	0.3	4930	20021	4623	24795	1.24
Bickleigh	2370	309	305	157	148	0.1	74	295	69	410	1.39
Compton Gifford	166	358	364	139	225	2.2	98	364	87	574	1.58
Cornwood	10117	1056	978	509	469	0.1	228	978	228	1237	1.26
Egg Buckland	3275	2076	1747	1180	567	0.5	222	917	221	1124	1.27
Plympton St. Mary	10391	3940	4089	1941	2148	0.4	984	3926	932	5178	1.32
Plympton St. Maurice	232	1103	1102	507	595	4.8	280	1046	240	1316	1.26
St. Budeaux	1725	1711	1803	881	922	1.0	374	1521	320	1460	0.96
Shaugh Prior	8862	761	853	434	419	0.1	204	853	198	974	1.14
Tamerton Foliot	4772	1076	1115	519	596	0.2	255	1092	248	1499	1.37
Weston Peverell	701	186	185	99	86	0.3	36	179	35	220	1.23
Total—North	42611	12576	12541	6366	6175		2755	11171	2573	13992	
Brixton	3128	674	706	362	344	0.2	169	693	167	835	1.20
Ermington	4945	842	796	363	433	0.1	204	742	194	1085	1.46
Harford	3331	127	119	54	65	0.0	27	119	27	185	1.55
Holbeton	4635	795	774	379	395	0.2	188	774	188	1101	1.42
Newton Ferrers	3326	742	772	340	432	0.2	180	736	180	1063	1.44
Plymstock	3566	3857	4121	1990	2132	1.2	988	4007	877	4444	1.11
Revelstoke	1544	400	446	222	224	0.3	97	430	97	415	0.97
Wembury	3133	522	501	236	265	0.2	110	488	109	604	1.24
Yealmtpton	3194	901	878	402	476	0.3	212	861	206	1071	1.25
Extra Parochial	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater and Eddystone	8	7	5	5	—		—	—	—	—	—
Total—South	30810	8867	9118	4353	4765		2175	8850	2045	10803	

COMPARATIVE RATES, ETC. (Births & Deaths) 1921-25.

(Civilians only).

Births—						All England and Wales.
	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1925
Total number	... 411	388	380	383	345	—
Legitimate	... 399	378	365	363	330	—
Illegitimate	... 12	10	15	20	15	—
Rate per 1,000	... 19.02	17.75	17.79	16.52	15.62	—
Deaths—						
Total No.	... 233	262	279	261	278	—
Rate Total	... 11.18	12.42	13.09	11.77	12.4	12.2
Infantile Death Rate	68.12	41.23	60.52	52.2	63.7	75.0
Diarrhœa Death Rate	7.8	5.1	2.63	5.22	5.79	8.4

Notes on above.

BIRTH RATE.—The fall in the Birth Rate still continues, and if this be compared with the increasing population it becomes more striking. In the five years, 1901—1905 the rates were respectively, 23.74, 21.75, 24.50, 23.38, and 22.93.

DEATH RATE.—There is a slight rise in the total rate. Of the total deaths, more than half took place after the age of 65 of these they were 24 from 65 to 70; 23 from 70 to 75; 41 from 75 to 80; 37 from 80 to 85; 16 from 85 to 90; and 9 of 90 and over.

CANCER DEATHS.—This disease appears to be increasing—or as is more probable—more careful and improved methods of diagnosis are making it more easily recognised. Of the 38 who died, 15 were men and 23 women. The ages at death were from 35 to 45, 1; 45 to 55, 8; 55 to 65, 6; 65 to 75, 8; 75 to 85, 15.

The seats of the disease were:—Lip, 1; Tongue, 1; Parotid Gland, 1; Oesophagus, 1; Stomach, 5; Pylorus, 4; Duodenum, 1; Liver and Gall Bladder, 4; Intestine, 4; Sigmoid and Rectum, 4; Breasts, 3; Uterus, 1; Ovary, 1; Foot, 1; Brain, 1; Glands, 1; Lung, 1.

NOTES ON THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Small Pox.—No cases have been notified.

For small pox the Council have a good hospital. Various attempts have been made to make the hospital available for cases occurring in Plymouth and the South of Devon, but the negotiations have not been successful. It is a pity, as the hospital is admirably situated on a large piece of ground which would enable extensions to be rapidly made.

Vaccination.—There are considerable numbers of unvaccinated children in the area, especially in the district surrounding Plymouth. It is, unfortunately, far too easy for parents to obtain exemption certificates. The Anti-Vaccinator is a person of such peculiar and prejudiced views that the only argument which seems to appeal to him is the appearance of small pox in the vicinity of his own home, and then, generally speaking, he is clamorous for the protection which vaccination and revaccination afford, and every epidemic of small pox proves the efficacy of those valuable preventatives. There is another argument which has, however, appeared to have had weight with the Anti-vaccinator in some of the areas in England in which Small Pox has recently appeared; and it is the cost of an epidemic—in one area in the North of England it has meant a shilling rate—on the other hand the cost of vaccination and re-vaccination is a mere flea-bite. If vaccination and re-vaccination were universally adopted we might abandon all the small pox hospitals in England, and the annual cost of such a small hospital as you maintain at Lee Mill will give you an idea of what a large one costs. I estimate that we could not isolate one case of small pox in our hospital under an expenditure of at least £50.

During the past 5 years the relation of vaccinations to exemption is shown in the following table.—

			No. of Births.	No. Vaccinated.	No. Exempted.
1921	...	...	411		85
1922	...	...	388	218	102
1923	...	...	380	355	41
1924	...	...	383	262	51
1925	...	...	345	272	50

Scarlet Fever.—During 1925, 89 cases were notified, that is largely in excess of previous years. In 1921, 17 cases ; 1922, 20 ; 1923, 40 ; 1924, 62 ; a total for the five years of 229. The disease has generally been of mild type, and during the past five years only two cases have been fatal. I have formed the opinion that Scarlet Fever is neither so infectious nor so fatal a disease as is generally supposed. As to the infection it is no uncommon experience to find a single case occurring in a house where there are several other children not protected by a previous attack, and when more than one case has appeared in the home, the attacks were generally simultaneous and not successive. I have no experience of what are called return cases as the vast majority of the cases which occur in this district are nursed at home. On reference to my Records as to the incidence of the disease since 1896. I find that a high rate of notification in any one or two years is generally followed by a very marked fall, e.g., in 1904-05 there were 226 notifications, whilst in 1906 they fell to 10, for 1912 to 1916 there were 366 cases, whilst for 1917-21 there were 164.

When a case of Scarlet Fever is notified, I send printed instructions as to isolation and supply disinfectants and Carbolic Oil for inunction of the patient during the peeling stage. At the end of each case the house and clothes are disinfected by formalin fumigation.

During 1925 the larger number of cases occurred in St. Budeaux (61), Tamerton Foliot (27), Plymstock (37), and Wembury (26). It is somewhat difficult to explain why the proportion of cases was so much higher in St. Budeaux, Tamerton and Wembury as compared with Plymstock, except for the fact that in the latter parish there are four separate schools at considerable distances from each other, whereas the three other parishes have each only one school to which all the children of the parish go. On the other hand, the social standard is generally higher in Plymstock than in the other three parishes. The Dick test is not to my knowledge used.

Diphtheria.—During 1925, 18 cases were notified—2 of these were fatal. There were 7 cases in St. Budeaux, and 7 in Plympton St. Mary. The sanitary conditions of each house

were investigated, but no definite reason could be found. Here, as in Scarlet Fever, I consider the chief fields of infection to be the schools and cinemas. Antitoxin is distributed gratis for each case, and the use of it is almost universal—and no case is allowed to return to school until negative swabs have been obtained. I was able to remove three cases to hospital, and in future I hope to be able to remove any case in which I may think it desirable as arrangements have now been made for such removals to the Plymouth Borough Isolation Hospital. I am glad to be able to record this arrangement, as Diphtheria is a disease in which Hospital Isolation is desirable, both in the interests of the patient and his relatives.

The Schick test is not used, but some doctors inject contacts with serum as a prophylactic.

Enteric Fever.—Only one case was notified and that recovered. Suspicion attached to two other cases, but the provisional diagnoses were negatived. During the last 5 years 11 cases have been notified, of which two were fatal.

No disease has shown so striking a fall in its incidence in my experience as your M.O.H. There was a time when in some parts of the district the disease appeared with a regularity which was distressing. I am convinced that the sustained crusade against bad water supplies and bad sewage disposal has reduced the disease almost to vanishing point. If the period from 1896 to 1900 be divided into 5 years, one finds the notifications average per year as follows:—

1896—1900	...	...	36.
1901—1905	...	...	7.4
1906—1910	...	...	5.8
1911—1915	...	...	6.6
1916—1920	...	...	6.8
1920—1925	...	...	2.0

Puerperal Fever.—No case was notified in 1925.

During the past 5 years 6 cases have been notified. Careful enquiries were made into each case, but no cause external to the patient was found. So soon as a case is notified, the Nurse is suspended from attending any other case until careful

disinfection has been carried out. I think nurses and doctors are unfairly blamed for the incidence of Puerperal Fever in England. My own experience extending now to nearly 40 years practice in Midwifery, and 30 years enquiries as M.O.H. goes to prove that Puerperal Fever occurs relatively much oftener in cases which have not been subjected to internal examination or instrumental delivery.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No case notified in 1923. During the last 5 years 4 cases have come to my notice, and all made good recoveries. During the past year arrangements have been made by which any case of this disease can be admitted to the Venereal Department of the S.D. & E.C. Hospital for treatment.

All Midwives are careful to cleanse the eyes of the infant immediately after birth.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.—Only one case has been reported during the past 5 years, viz., 1921.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was reported in 1925.

During the past 5 years 7 cases have been notified, of these one died in 1924, of the others, 3 have made a complete recovery. Another shews marked mental degenerations ; the others have been lost sight of. In this disease and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, I am empowered to obtain the services of a specialist, and pay for examination of the Spinal Fluid.

Dysentery.—Only one case has been reported during the past 5 years, viz., in 1921. There are still several men who are suffering from occasional Diarrhoea and Dysenteric symptoms, the result of war service.

Malaria.—Only one case has been reported during the past 5 years, viz., in 1921. Doctors are still occasionally called to treat patients who show symptoms of Malaria acquired during the war.

Pneumonia.—During 1925, 32 cases were reported and 16 were fatal. I feel certain that many cases occur which are not notified, for there is marked variation in the numbers notified by the various Doctors who practice in the district.

The total number of cases notified during the past 5 years is 135, an average of 27 per year—of these 77 proved fatal.

Influenza.—This is not notifiable, but there have been a large number of cases in 1925, and 6 deaths were attributed to it. This disease is continuously reappearing, but not in epidemic form. During the past 5 years 22 deaths have been due to it.

I have tabulated the incidence of the foregoing notifiable diseases in the following table.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) during 1925.

	CASES NOTIFIED. AGE GROUPS.														CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL										TOTAL DEATHS AND AGES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Years.					Years.					Years.					Total	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	10	15		20	35	45 and over	65* and over																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14															15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Small Pox	...	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

*Not compulsorily notifiable.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A revision of the Register at January 1st, 1925, shewed that there were 158 cases.

	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
No. on Register, Jan. 1st, 1925	85	55	140	9	9	18	158
No. Notified during the year ...	12	13	25	5	5	10	35
No. removed by Death or by leaving the District ...	97	68	165	14	14	28	193
	19	11	30	5	1	6	36
No. remaining on Register, Dec. 31st, 1925 ...	78	57	135	9	13	22	157

Nine cases were removed to Sanatorias during the year.

Of the 22 cases which were fatal during the year, three had received Sanatorium treatment at one time or another ; and of the deaths, one case was notified in 1915, two in 1916, and two in 1918.

Notification of the disease is fairly complete.

Three of the cases were not notified before death—two of these were of children who died in the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport, and the other was a man aged 73 who died at Tamerton.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

LABORATORY TESTS.

Number of specimens sent for examination.

	Tuberculosis			Diphtheria			Enteric Fever.		
	Total	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Total	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Total	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.
1921	21	6	15	60	8	52	4	1	3
1922	14	6	8	29	9	20	—	—	—
1923	30	18	12	32	6	26	—	—	—
1924	14	5	9	12	2	10	1	—	1
1925	11	7	4	18	10	8	—	—	—

Total: 90 42 48 151 35 116 5 1 4

The necessary material for examination is sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the District or County Councils.

Tuberculosis—Sanatoria at Whitecliffe (Torquay), Bovey Tracey, Hawkmoor, and Didworthy.

Maternity.—None in the district, but cases are admitted to the Alexandra Home, Plymouth, and the Greenbank Infirmary, Plymouth.

Fever.—None in the district, but by arrangement with the Plymouth Town Council I send cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Enteric Fever to the Plymouth Isolation Hospital. The District Council pays Plymouth at the rate of £3 13s. 6d. per week, and the charges of removal for each patient.

Small Pox.—For dealing with cases of this disease the Council possesses a good Hospital.

The Hospital is a well-constructed building of wood and iron, and situated in an isolated position on the road between Lee Mill Bridge and Sparkwell. It has four separate pavilions with connecting passages, and there are two large wards with four beds each, and two small observation wards with two beds each ; in addition there is an administrative block with rooms for the doctor, the matron, and the nurses. There is also a detached building appropriately divided as a mortuary, an ambulance shed, a fumigating chamber, and a wash-house.

There is a good well in the adjoining land from which properly distributed cold and hot water supplies are carried throughout the building. Each ward is provided with its own bath-room and closet.

There is also a caretaker's cottage occupied by a man and his wife, who are under obligation to act (when occasion arises) respectively as attendant and cook.

During last year the water was piped to the cottage.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

No definite arrangements for Home Nursing are provided by the local authority, but I am empowered to engage and pay a nurse for cases in which I think it necessary.

Private Nursing Associations exist in Plympton St. Mary and St. Maurice, Shaugh Prior, Cornwood, Holbeton, Yealmpton and Brixton, Plymstock, and Crownhill (St. Budeaux), which are maintained by private subscriptions, aided by subsidies from the Devon County Council. The Rural District Council as Guardians subscribe to each of these local Associations.

Health Visitors.—There are two who work under the County Council and whose energies are chiefly devoted to post maternity cases and infants.

General Hospitals—

The South Devon and East Cornwall, Plymouth.

The Royal Albert at Devonport.

The Royal Eye Infirmary, Plymouth.

The Ear and Throat Hospital, Plymouth.

The Home of Rest at Plympton.

The Convalescent Home at Crownhill.

The District Council subscribe for Tickets of Admission or Treatment at the above as occasion demands.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate or homeless children. The former are admitted to the Guardians' Infirmary and the Alexandra Home, and for the latter a "Scattered Home" is provided at Crownhill.

Ambulance Facilities.—Ambulances can be hired from the St. George's Ambulance Association at Plymouth, or the Plymouth Isolation Hospital according to the nature of the case, or from the County Council.

A substantial and well equipped mortuary has been built at Turnchapel.

LABORATORY WORK.

Tuberculosis.—Specimens are tested by the County M.O.H. During the year 11 specimens were sent, of which 7 proved positive.

Diphtheria.—Antitoxin is provided free of cost by the District Council and supplied on my authority to any medical man. Each case of Diphtheria is swabbed 3 weeks after notification, and at further intervals until a negative result is obtained. During the year 18 specimens were sent for examination, of which 10 were positive.

Enteric Fever.—"Vidal" outfits are supplied for any case suggesting this disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and Encephalitis Lethargica.—I am empowered to obtain specialist assistance in these diseases, and to pay for examination of the Spinal Fluid.

Midwives and Midwifery.—There are 8 recognised and registered who reside at Cornwood, Crownhill, Shaugh, Plymstock, Plympton St. Mary, Yealmpton, Lee Mill, and Holbeton. The salaries of these midwives are paid by local associations of voluntary subscribers and members together with varying grants from the County Council of Devon, except that of Plymstock. They are all under the supervision of a County Inspector, and they are instructed to call in a doctor for any abnormal or difficult cases. The County Council pay the fees of such doctors who may be called in, the whole or part of such fees are recoverable from such patients who can afford them. The Rural District Council as Poor Law Guardians, also pay the District Medical Officer for attending confinements, if an order has been previously obtained, from a Relieving Officer. The net result is that no woman, however, poor she may be, need go without the required assistance and help in her confinement, and all that is necessary is that she should either obtain an order or become a subscriber to the local association; the subscription is very small, in some cases not amounting to more than 4/- or 5/- a year, together with a fee of 20/- for the Nurse.

Queen Alexandra Nurses are also obtainable from the Plymouth Home.

Maternity Centre.—There is a small maternity centre at Plympton which is financed by the County Council and worked chiefly by a local voluntary Committee. It is under the general supervision of the School Medical Officers and the Health Visitor of the district.

School Clinics.—The schools are visited by a County Council Medical Officer, who examines the children and refers them (when necessary) for treatment to their own medical man. A Dental Medical Officer examines and treats the scholars.

Venereal Diseases.—By arrangement with the County Council and the Plymouth Authority, venereal cases are treated at a Clinic held at the S.D. & E.C. Hospital. Medical men can obtain from the County Council all necessary apparatus for diagnosis and treatment of these cases.

Health Visitors.—There are 2 who work under the County Council, and whose energies are chiefly devoted to post-maternity cases and infants.

Syphilis and Gonorrhoea.—Outfits for the necessary specimens from cases of these diseases are supplied by the County Council and examination is made and treatment given by the Venereal Medical Officer at the Plymouth Clinic.

Adoptive Acts and Bye-Laws—

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, adopted June 1st, 1907.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, adopted February 13th, 1891.

Dairies and Cowsheds Orders, Regulations sanctioned, 1900.

Bye-Laws for New Buildings, Alterations of Buildings, Slaughterhouses and General Nuisances and New Streets and Buildings, were made on June 23rd, 1893, and confirmed by the L.G.B. on July 17th, 1893, and revised and sanctioned in 1908 and further revised 1925.

Public Health Staff—

Part Time Officers—

Medical Officer of Health, Superintendent of Smallpox Hospital, who holds the D.P.H., Dr. S. Noy Scott.

Veterinary Inspector.—P. A. Stanley, Esq., Vet. Surgeon.

Whole Time Officers—

Engineer and Surveyor—Mr. W. H. Thompson,
 Assoc. M. Inst. C.E. and M. Inst. M. and Cy. E.
 Assistant Engineer—Mr. G. Helson.
 Sanitary Inspector and Assistant.—Mr. W. E. Horton.
 Water Engineer—Mr. C. Hoskin.
 Caretaker of Smallpox Hospital—Mr. W. Avery.

The salaries of the M.O.H. and the Sanitary Inspector are partly paid by the Ministry of Health.

Factory and Workshops' Act, 1901.—All the workshops and factories have been inspected once and some two or three times. The general standard is good, but in some of the smaller bake-houses (especially where stoking is done inside the bakery) it is difficult to keep the walls clean and white. There is a steady improvement shown by the gradual introduction of outside stoke-holes, and by the use of machines for mixing the dough. Ventilation is, generally speaking, satisfactory. It is a little difficult to accurately classify the workshops as in some of them two or more trades are combined, e.g., motor works include carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, and electric mechanics; and many wheelwrights also work as blacksmiths—but there are 5 Motor Works, 1 Shipwright, 6 Saw Mills—one of which contains creosote works—and another which is part of a large furniture factory; 19 Bakehouses, 14 Carpenters, 22 Blacksmiths, 12 Wheelwrights, 4 Plumbers, 3 Saddlers, 1 Malt House, 1 Painter, 1 Rope Maker, 3 Flour Mills, 3 Grist Mills, 1 Steam Boat Works, 4 Laundries, 4 Brick Works, 4 Bootmakers, 1 Cider Maker, 3 Clay Works (which include Carpenters, Wheelwrights, and Sawyers), 1 Electric Works, 1 Chaff cutting, 1 Stonemason, 1 Cabinetmaker, 3 Dressmakers, 2 Tailors, 1 Mineral Water Maker, and 2 Quarries in which machinery is used.

In many of the above only the proprietor is employed, but in the Clay Works, Quarries, Brick and Furniture and Motor Factories, many employees are engaged.

There are no underground bakehouses. I found it necessary to demand whitewashing in 4 cases, to have lavatories repaired in 3 cases, and have copies of the factory acts posted in 3 cases. I received 5 notices of insanitary conditions from H.M. Inspector of Factories, all of which were satisfactorily dealt with.

BUILDING PROGRESS.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total for 5 years
Number of Houses erected ...	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
Total ...	26	117	92	130	195	560
With State assistance under Housing Acts :						
(a) By the Local Authority	—	—	33	69	—	102
(b) By other persons ...	21	41	59	61	111	293
Without State assistance ...	5	76	—	—	84	165
						560
No. of plans submitted ...	55	91	176	163	*186	671
,, rejected ...	3	7	7	6	14	37
,, approved ...	48	83	169	157	172	629
Block Plans for lay-outs ap- proved ...	1	1	4	5	9	20
Licences granted for temporary dwellings, not included in above figures ...	25	27	11	8	28	99

*The 186 plans submitted in 1925 refer to 279 houses
Subsidy qualifications certificates issued in 1925 for 120 houses.

PAROCHIAL DISTRIBUTION, 1925.

Parish.	No. of Plans Approved.	Represent- ing No. of Houses.	Houses built in 1925.	Approved.	Licence Plans		
					Represent- ing No. of Houses	Temporary Dwellings 1925	Lay Out Plans.
Plympton St. Mary ...	24	34	30	4	3	1	—
Plympton St. Maurice ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plymstock ...	82	172	114	16	6	3	3
Newton Ferrers ...	14	12	8	1	—	—	—
Shaugh Prior ...	3	8	3	1	1	—	—
Egg Buckland ...	12	11	6	—	—	—	2
St. Budeaux ...	8	19	8	—	—	—	2
Compton Gifford ...	8	8	16	—	—	—	—
Yealmpton ...	4	3	1	1	1	—	—
Bickleigh ...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Revelstoke ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Tamerton Foliot ...	1	—	4	1	—	—	—
Wembury ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ermington ...	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
Brixton ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cornwood ...	7	7	2	2	2	1	—
Total ...	172	279	195	28	14	5	9

Plans rejected 14, not included in Table.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total for 5 years
Number of new houses erected—	26	117	92	130	195	560
(a) Total, including numbers given separately under B	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) By the Local Autho- rity 	—	—	33	69	—	102
(2) By other bodies or persons 	21	41	59	61	111	293
Without State assistance	5	76	—	—	84	165
1. Unfit dwelling-houses Inspec- tion:—						
1. Total number inspected for defects under P.H. or H. Acts 	60	57	65	70	83	335
2. No. inspected and records made 	60	57	65	70	83	335
3. No. found dangerous and unfit for human habitation	0	0	2	3	5	10
4. No. (exclusive of 3) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 	50	62	55	70	61	298
2. No. rendered fit for habitation without formal notices or action 	21	38	75	70	83	287
3. A. Action under Statutory Powers of Section 3 of Hous- ing Act, 1925:	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) No. for which notices were served requiring re- pairs 	—	—	7	1	0	8

HOUSING STATISTICS.—Continued.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total for 5 years
(2) No. rendered fit after service of formal notices	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) By Owners ...	—	—	1	0	0	1
(b) By the Local Authority in default of owners ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. No. for which Closing Orders were accepted by owners ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
B. Proceedings under P. Health Acts:—						
(1) No. for which notices were served for remedy of defects ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) No. to which defects were remedied ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) By owners ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Proceedings under Section 11-14-15 of Health Act, 1925.	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) No. of Representations made with a view to Closing Orders ...	0	0	2	3	5	10
(2) No. in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	—	—	2	3	0	5
(3) No. in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the houses having been made fit	—	—	1	0	1	2
(4) No. in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	—	—	0	0	0	0
(5) No. demolished in pursuance of demolition orders ...	—	—	0	0	0	0

NOTES ON THE EXISTING SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE DISTRICT.

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REPORT OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

I have placed at the beginning of the paragraph relating to each parish the following particulars :—

Area of land in acres designated by “ A.”

Population, 1921 Census, designated by “ Pop.”

Rateable value for Poor Rate designated by “ P.R.”

Assessable value for Poor Rate designated by “ A.V.”

Amount produced by 1d. rate on Assessable value designated by “ X.”

Amount for which precepts for Special Expenses was levied during 1925, designated by “ S.E.”

BICKLEIGH.

A. 2,359. Pop. 305. P.R. £4,736. A.V. £3685. X. £15.

The WATER SUPPLY of the villages of **Bickleigh and Roborough** is very good, as it is derived from the Plymouth mains which pass through them.

DRAINAGE. **Roborough** is badly drained ; the sewers empty into cess-pits which are very near the houses. It is difficult to suggest a method by which the village could be well sewered, except under compulsory powers, as one side of the village is in Tamerton Foliot and the other in Bickleigh. Some small improvements have been carried out lately by which the offence has been lessened, but only by constant attention can the nuisance be kept under. A long standing nuisance caused by slop waste and stable drainage accumulating on the highway has been abated.

Bickleigh. There are no public sewers here, nor are any desirable, as the sewage from each house is disposed of satisfactorily.

Scavenging—none.

BRIXTON.

A. 3,124. Pop. 706. P.R. £7,878. A.V. £5,093. X. £21.

The public WATER SUPPLY is derived from a moderately deep well, and reaches the villagers through two public pumps. The well yielded enough water for ordinary domestic purposes, but is insufficient to effectively flush the sewers, which has to be done occasionally by the Sanitary Inspector. I do not consider the water supply sufficient or satisfactory.

A proper supply can only be obtained by a main from Elburton, and if such could be laid, building, which has been prevented by the present water supply, would probably advance rapidly.

DRAINAGE. The western part of the village is well sewered, the sewers being of modern construction and discharging into a well-made tank, which works on the septic system. The effluent is generally good, clear, and inodorous. The eastern part of the village has sewers of obsolete pattern (in which chokages are common), and which discharge into two cess-pits, in two separate fields. These cess-pits are emptied as occasion demands, whilst the effluent is irrigated over the adjoining land. All old sewers should be thoroughly examined, and if, as is probable, they are shewn to be defective, they should be relaid, and an extension of them made so that the houses in the Park could be properly drained.

Torre, Coombe, and Hornicombe. These hamlets are provided with a good and ample supply of water, which is distributed through public taps.

During the year the main has been extended to Railway Cottages, and two storage tanks erected at Torre.

In neither of them is there any sewage system.

Spriddlestone. WATER SUPPLY is from a public pump, fixed over a shallow well. The yield is sufficient, and I have not yet found any suspicion of impurity.

There is one public sewer for the discharge of slop water into the adjoining orchard.

Steer Point. This is supplied with water from a well. Some of the houses have bucket closets, but two have water closets which drain to cess-pits.

SCAVENGING—none.

COMPTON.

Area 166.	Pop. 364.	P.R. £4,797.	A.V. £4,433.
	X. £18 10s.	S.E. £350.	

The WATER SUPPLY is very good, being from the Plymouth Main.

The DRAINAGE. Generally speaking, the house drains and sewers are good. The whole of the sewage is now dealt with in the tanks at Eggbuckland.

SCAVENGING is done by a Contractor twice a week.

CORNWOOD.

A. 10,117.	Pop. 978.	P.R. £14,430.	A.V. £12,199.
		X. £51.	

WATER SUPPLY is taken from deep springs situated on the fringe of Dartmoor, and after being collected in a reservoir, is distributed throughout the villages. All the recently erected houses have the water laid on to them, but the older portion of the village is supplied by stand pipes.

With the development of building, the water supply has not proved sufficient, but I hope that the future proposed supply from the Yealm Head will meet all possible demands. The existing supply, although organically pure, has the unfortunate property of quickly filling the house pipes with a deposit of silicate.

During the year the mains have been scraped clean, and the flow of water much improved. A corroded main has been replaced by a new pipe and several washouts put in to facilitate flushing sediment for the pipes.

The villages of **Corntown** and **Puttypool** also obtain water from this source.

DRAINAGE. Part of the village is well sewered, the drain discharging into a cess-pit, from which the effluent is irrigated over grass land. The building development, especially as the new houses possess baths, has proved the existing disposal works insufficient, and a more modern arrangement will soon be essential.

Lutton. **WATER SUPPLY.** Very good from public works. The water rises from uncultivated upland sources, and is thence piped to a reservoir and distributed through the village from stand pipes.

DRAINAGE. The village is sewered—the sewage being piped to two cess-pits, from which it is irrigated over grass lands.

The present cess-pits are in an unsuitable position, and plans have been prepared, and negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition of another piece of land, so that the disposal of the sewage can be more satisfactorily dealt with.

EGGBUCKLAND.

Area 3275. Pop. 1,747. P.R. £17,238. A.V. £13,169.
X. £55. S.E. £1,000.

The public **WATER SUPPLY** is very good. The District Council, by consent of the Local Government Board, have an arrangement with the Plymouth Town Council, by which the Village and Crab Tree, Laira, and Longbridge are supplied with water from the Plymouth mains. During the year 5 new connections were made, so that the total number now connected with the mains is 128, including 17 supplied by meter. Houses in Crownhill, to the number of 32, are supplied direct by Plymouth Authority.

Riverford is supplied from a local source. The quality of the water is good, but the pipe is too small. Continuous endeavours have been made to induce the owners of the land through which the pipe runs to allow of a larger pipe being laid, but the legal difficulties have proved insuperable. The result is that the existing pipe can only be relaid by one of similar diameter.

The DRAINAGE. This village is well sewered, and the sewage is conducted, together with that of Compton Gifford, to sewage treatment tanks, from which the effluent passes into the Laira estuary at Longbridge.

The tanks are in charge of an attendant, and are working satisfactorily. The effluent is good and causes no nuisance. In 1924 the works were overhauled and improved.

SCAVENGING. This is done for the houses at Crown Hill, the School, and a few houses in the village of Egg Buckland.

ERMINGTON.

A. 4,945. Pop. 796. P.R. £9,456. A.V. £4,744. X. £20.

WATER SUPPLY. Public supply is from a well which yields plenty of water, which is piped to a public tap. There are several other private wells in the village. The village could easily have a better water supply, as the Ivybridge Authority are under obligation to supply water when demanded by the Plympton Council. I think this demand should be made, unless the Yealm Head scheme is carried through.

DRAINAGE. For this purpose the village is divided into two parts, an eastern and a western. For the latter a new system of drains and sewage tank were constructed in 1903, and as occasion demands the contents of the tank are periodically disposed of as manure on the adjoining land. There is room for considerable improvement in the disposal of the sewage from the Eastern portion of the village.

Westlake.

WATER SUPPLY. Good, from a moderately deep well.

DRAINAGE. A well laid system of sewers exists. They discharge into a tank from which the effluent is irrigated over adjoining land.

Longbrook. Water is obtained from a well over which a pump is fixed.

SCAVENGING. None—but it has been suggested.

HARFORD.

A. 3,331. Pop. 119. P.R. £2,538. A.V. £2051. X. £8 10s.

There is no public water supply as the houses all have good and independent supplies, either derived from upland surface moor streams or springs. The parish is also happy in having no drainage scheme, nor is there any necessity for one.

HOLBETON.

A. 4,635. Pop. 774. P.R. £7,332. A.V. £4,465.
X. £18 12s.

WATER SUPPLY. This is fairly satisfactory both in quality and quantity. It is obtained from springs situated in the land adjoining the village. One of these springs is situated at a much lower level than the other, and the water therefrom is lifted by a machine pump to a reservoir, from which it is distributed throughout the village.

DRAINAGE. The village is well sewered, and the sewage is efficiently and safely disposed of by surface irrigation.

SCAVENGING. None.

NEWTON FERRERS.

A. 3,326. Pop. 772. P.R. £7,268. A.V. £4,982.
Exp. £20 15s. S.E. £170.

WATER SUPPLY—Newton Village—This is obtained from wells on Court Farm. The water is pumped by oil machine and windmill to storage reservoirs, and from thence distributed by gravitation to the village. The supply is insufficient, and during a dry summer is dangerously short. During the year a scheme for additional supply was prepared by which water could be taken from Wrescombe. An informal inspection was made by the M. of Health, and an intimation has been received that provisional sanction will be given for a loan to carry out the work. It is felt, however, that the scheme will not completely meet the needs of Newton Ferrers, and I gather that the M. of Health sanction will partly depend as to the proposed pipes and works being easily available for use when the extra parochial supply is

obtained. Enquiries extending over many years have proved the fact that Newton Ferrers cannot be properly or economically supplied with water from any sources within the parish, and the evidence given at the recent enquiry have only corroborated the fact.

DRAINAGE. **Newton Village** is sewered, but the sewers are very insufficiently flushed, especially during the summer, when they want it most. Some of the drainage is discharged and accumulates on the mud of the estuary. The Court Estate is sewered, and the sewage taken to a tank on the foreshore of the Yealm and discharges with the ebb tide. So soon as there is an assured and sufficient water supply the village should be re-sewered and a modern system of disposal works established. With a good supply of water, and a good system of sewerage this village will probably rapidly develop.

Torre Village situated at the extreme eastern end of the parish has a good public water supply obtained from uncultivated land at Blowden. It is collected into reservoirs and piped throughout the village. All the new houses have the water taken into them. During the year a new main has been laid to supply the houses at Higher Torre.

DRAINAGE. There is no system of sewers. The closets are on the dry earth and cess-pit system. The new houses have water closets piped to separate cess-pits.

SCAVENGING. None.

HOUSING. Cottages are required both at Newton and Torre, especially in the latter place where there are some in a shocking condition, neither rain proof nor wind tight. For three of those Cottages I suggested closing orders, but owing to the impossibility of the tenants obtaining other accommodation, the Council reluctantly withheld their service. After correspondence with the landlord he has begun to re-roof the Cottages, but I am sure he is spending money for what he will not get any adequate return.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY.

A. 10,391. P. 4,089. P.R. £38,710. A.V. £30,972.
 X. £129. S.E. £1,000.

WATER is obtained at Bottle Hill and Lee Moor, and is used in common by Plympton St. Mary, Plympton St. Maurice and Plymstock. It is piped to a service reservoir at Plympton, and the water is of good quality, and is distributed throughout Ridgeway, Colebrook, Underwood, Hemerdon and Plympton St. Maurice. The demand made on these sources has increased beyond all anticipation, and they are now proving insufficient ; and this, in spite of the fact that a considerable quantity is taken from what is known as the Sand Hill source. This source, in my opinion, is not sufficiently assured to warrant confidence that it will be always available, and I, therefore, have had no hesitation in suggesting, and always warmly supporting the idea that a full and permanently adequate supply of water available for the needs of the whole district should be obtained from the Yealm Head. It is an ambitious, and will prove a costly scheme, but I think it will prove a good investment. Preliminary surveys have been made and permission granted for estimating the rain fall on the gathering ground and for gauging the river at a proposed intake and a provisional scheme has been prepared the details of which were put before the County Council Committee. My earnest hope is that I shall see the scheme function during my tenure of office. If the scheme can be completed it will solve all the water difficulties of the district.

The total number of supplies in Plympton St. Mary and Plympton St. Maurice at December 31st, 1921, is 1,255, including 53 meters.

Sparkwell. Here the supply is obtained from an adit driven into the high ground above the village, and is thence piped to the village. The supply proves inadequate during dry summers.

Lee Mill. The supply is good and sufficient for present needs. The pipes should be extended to some houses just beyond the bridge.

Mount Pleasant. Here there is a public pump and well.

Venton. West end supplied from a well and pump. East end from a small spring, thence the water is piped to a tank.

DRAINAGE. **Ridgeway, Colebrook, and Underwood** have a system of sewers from which the sewage, after subsidence, in large cess-pits, is irrigated over grass land. The system is an obsolete one, and although it worked sufficiently whilst irrigation was properly attended to, yet during recent years, this land has been sold, and the irrigating channels have been neglected. The new owners are clamorous for removal of the cess-pits, etc., and I think the time has come when a modern system of dealing with the sewage of Plympton St. Mary and Plympton St. Maurice should be provided. The Council's Engineer is preparing plans for the new system, and I hope that the coming year will see the commencement of the work.

During the last five years many lengths of sewers have been either relaid or newly constructed to meet the demands of new houses. The Stone Barton estate necessitated the construction of a new main.

Hemerdon. The village is sewered, the sewers discharge into a public cess-pit, from which the effluent is irrigated over the land.

Venton is partly sewered—the remainder has earth closets.

Sparkwell. This is sewered, the sewerage is disposed of by irrigation.

Lee Mill. Village is well sewered, sewage is taken to a deposit tank, and the effluent irrigated over land.

SCAVENGING. A weekly collection is made throughout Plympton St. Mary and Plympton St. Maurice.

PLYMPTON ST. MAURICE.

A. 232.	Pop. 1,103.	P.R. £4,059.	A.V. £3,551.
	X. £14 15s.	S.E. £75.	

WATER SUPPLY from same source as that of Plympton St. Mary.

DRAINAGE. Sewers are part of the same system as that of Plympton St. Mary.

This is the most densely populated parish in the district.

SCAVENGING. Weekly collection.

PLYMSTOCK.

A. 3,556.	Pop. 4,121.	P.R. £24,503.	A.V. £21,537.
	X. £90.	S.E. £1,250.	

WATER SUPPLY. Derived from the same source as that of Plympton St. Mary (q.v.), and mains are distributed throughout the whole of the parish. In the village of **Staddiscombe** is a public well with pump and a tank, and at **Oreston** there is one. The rapid development of building in this parish renders an increased supply necessary, and the best source of such supply would be from the Yealm Head scheme. Every year renders extension of service pipes necessary, and during 1925 a new 3 inch main was laid along Thornyville Lane, between Pomphlett and Oreston, which not only supplies the building sites in that lane, but also affords a better supply (by balancing of pressure) to the higher parts of Oreston. New 3 inch steel mains have also been laid at Elburton. The number of new connections made in 1925 was 114, and the amount of water registered at the Plymstock inlet meter was 51,504,000 gallons, which represents an average daily consumption of 141,107 gallons. The total number of supplies at December 31st, 1925, is 1,363, which includes 67 meters.

A considerable number of fields are supplied with water for cattle, and there are many trade connections in which much water is used.

DRAINAGE. **Pomphlett, Oreston, Lower Hooe, and Turnchapel** are all sewered. The sewage is discharged into the Cattewater. New main sewers have been laid to develop the lower part of **Pomphlett**.

Plymstock. During the last five years the sewerage scheme has been completed, and this year a long length of main sewer has been laid to take the sewage from the rapidly developing Randwick Park Estate. The sewage is taken to Sewage Disposal Works, which consist of deposit tanks and filter beds, situate on the margin of Hooe Lake. The filtered effluent is discharged at ebb tide into the Hooe Lake. During the year the Council's Engineer has taken over the control of the works from the Contractor.

Elburton. The "old" village has a good drainage system into which future houses on the Western and Southern side of the village can be drained. The sewage is taken to deposit tanks and coke filtration beds (over which the fluid sewage is distributed by automatic sprinklers), and the effluent is then irrigated over grass land. The effluent has up to the present been a satisfactory one. During the year the sewer has been extended to serve the houses at the Plymstock end. The large houses at the Western end of the village and on the main road leading towards Plymouth are provided with independent cess-pits, and when a drainage scheme for those parts of Elburton becomes essential, I fear it will be necessary to find a site for another disposal works.

Billacombe, Higher Hooe, and Staddiscombe. In these villages there are no public sewers. The houses have either earth closets or cess-pits. The large number of houses built and being built on the Billacombe road—most of them on a lime stone hill—have cess-pits. It will not be long, I fear, before the householders will find difficulty in disposing of the contents of these cess-pits on the shallow earth covering the lime stone, and then a drainage scheme for Billacombe will become necessary. The Council should be alive to this necessity and take the first opportunity of acquiring a piece of land suitable for sewage disposal works. Where there are earth closets, a scavenger collects the contents at regular intervals.

Goosewell Terrace. A scheme has been prepared and negotiations commenced, which if successful, will enable the present common cess-pit to be replaced by a small modern disposal works.

There are public urinals and latrines at Oreston, Hooe and Turnchapel.

SCAVENGING. Refuse is collected weekly in Plymstock and Elburton ; 3 times a week in Oreston, Pomphlett, Billacombe, Hooe, Turnchapel, and from the Forts when and as required.

REVELSTOKE.

A. 1,544.	Pop. 446.	P.R. £2,672.	A.V. £1,702.
	X. £7.	S.E. £100.	

The WATER SUPPLY is fairly good in quality and quantity, and is distributed by iron mains to stand pipes.

DRAINAGE. The village of Noss Mayo is sewered, but several closets are on the earth-bucket and cess-pit systems, and therefore not connected with the drain. The sewer discharges into a channel of the Noss Creek.

During the year a new sewer has been laid to provide drainage for existing and future houses at Pillory Hill.

SCAVENGING. None.

ST. BUDEAUX.

A. 1,725.	Pop. 1,803.	P.R. £11,557.	A.V. £9,175.
	X. £38.	S.E. £555.	

WATER SUPPLY—Very good. It is derived from the Plymouth mains to the larger number of the houses directly by the Plymouth Authority. There are a few isolated cottages which take water from private wells.

DRAINAGE. Crownhill and Honicknowle are provided with a good system of sewers, through which the sewage is taken to the border of the parish, where it enters the Plymouth Borough system, and it is also dealt with by that Authority at the sewage disposal works at Camel's Head. The Plympton Council pay the Borough of Plymouth for this work.

SCAVENGING. This is done by a Contractor. Collections are made twice a week, and from the Forts as and when required.

SHAUGH PRIOR.

A. 8,862. Pop. 853. P.R. £31,792. A.V. £30,445.
X. £127.

WATER SUPPLY. **Shaugh Village.** A scheme is being prepared to replace the present private supplies by a public service of which I strongly approve.

Lee Moor. No public supply, but a good and abundant supply is maintained by the Lee Moor Clay Co. It is distributed to the majority of the houses. The other houses have independent supplies.

DRAINAGE.

Shaugh Village. The houses are provided with earth closets or cess-pits, and the contents are disposed of in the adjoining gardens.

Lee Moor. The schools and a small block of houses surrounding them are provided with water closets, the sewage therefrom is irrigated over adjoining land, the remainder of the houses have earth closets and slop water drains. Sewage is disposed of in adjoining gardens.

SCAVENGING. None.

TAMERTON FOLIOT.

A. 4,772. Pop. 1,115. P.R. £12,585. A.V. £9,549.
X. £39 15s.

WATER SUPPLY. Good and abundant from the Plymouth mains.

DRAINAGE. **Tamerton Village** is sewered, and the main discharges into the Tamerton Creek. The time is not far distant when filtration and disposal works should replace the present method.

Franklin Cottages. The slop water is collected in a cess-pit, from which the effluent is passed through a rough filter. The closets are on the earth-bucket system, and the houses all have good gardens attached.

The large houses in the parish outside the area of Tamerton village all have independent cess-pits.

As described under Bickleigh, there are two houses at Roborough in this parish, which are inefficiently drained.

HOUSING. A few houses are required in this village, an endeavour was made to acquire two pieces of land for that purpose, but negotiations failed to be completed.

SCAVENGING. I think a contractor should be employed to remove house refuse, some of the cottages have very little, if any, gardens on which to dispose of such.

WEMBURY.

A. 3,133. Pop. 501. P.R. £4,713. A.V. £2,643.
X. £11. S.E. £11.

WATER SUPPLY. Knighton Village. The supply is derived from 3 different sources, and I have no reason to doubt its quality or quantity, but it might be more conveniently distributed. The public taps are situated within reasonable distance of the houses, except for a few at the top of the village. If gravitation will allow, I suggest another tap being laid in that position.

Downton. **WATER SUPPLY.** There are two public pumps, the yield is not sufficient during hot summers, and I suggest a pipe being laid to this village from the Plymstock mains at Staddiscombe. I think the only reason this has not been done is that the cost is somewhat excessive.

DRAINAGE. Knighton Village is partly sewerred, the sewer discharges into a cess-pit, from which the effluent is irrigated over adjoining land. The houses which are not connected to this sewer are provided with earth closets, and the contents are disposed of in the gardens attached to the houses.

SCAVENGING. None.

WESTON PEVERELL.

A. 701. Pop. 185. P.R. £3,040. A.V. £1,668.
X. £7. S.E. £72.

Weston Mill. I am glad to report that the **WATER SUPPLY** of the village is good, each house being supplied direct from the Devonport mains.

DRAINAGE. The village drains into the Devonport system.

A large estate is being laid out for building in the parish and will have to be drained, the sewers can be taken into the St. Budeaux mains.

SCAVENGING. Collection once a week.

YEALMPTON.

A. 3,194.	Pop. £878.	P.R. £6,192.	A.V. £3,791.
	X. £15 15s.	S.E. £110.	

WATER SUPPLY. A public one obtained from springs situated at a high level from grass land. A large area around the springs is, by agreement, kept free from manure. The water is of good quality, and is distributed chiefly by stand pipes. A few of the houses have the water laid on.

In my opinion the supply is not sufficient for the future needs of the village, especially if it be required, as it will be, for flushing purposes. The total number of connections is 29, including 4 meter supplies.

Yealmbridge. The **WATER SUPPLY** is not good. It is derived from wells, which are probably fed indirectly from the river. Some of the houses are at an inconvenient distance from the wells. A suggestion has been made for an extension of the mains from Yealmpton village, but there are legal difficulties to be surmounted.

Dunstone. The **WATER SUPPLY** is good, it is derived from springs situated in the surrounding land, and is distributed through stand pipes.

DRAINAGE.

Yealmpton Village. This is bad. The village is sewered, but some of the sewers are old and inefficient. They discharge into 3 or 4 cess-pits. In my opinion the whole system needs replacement by modern methods.

Yealmbridge. No sewers. Houses have earth closets or cess-pits.

Dunstone. There is a small drainage system for which the sewage is irrigated over land.

SCAVENGING. None.

HOUSING. There are some very delapidated cottages in the village, and a firm endeavour should be made to obtain land on which the Council could erect new cottages. It seems hopeless to expect the landlords either to build or expend money on old cottages for which they cannot obtain an economic rent.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1925.

BICKLEIGH.

Roborough Village. The condition of the Eastern side of the village has been improved by diverting the slop water and the drainage of the stables of the Lopes' Arms from off the Public Road water table into adjoining land.

The sewers and outfalls have been occasionally cleaned by the Owner of most of the houses.

BRIXTON.

Brixton Village. The sewers have been regularly hand flushed and the outfalls kept clean.

The tank and cess-pits have been cleaned, and also portions of the rough filter.

At 1 Horn Lane the thatch roof has again been repaired.

Coombe and Hornicombe. The water tanks have been cleaned out.

COMPTON GIFFORD.

The drainage of Mr. Dingle's Slaughter House has been connected up to the new main sewer.

At 1 Widey View the end wall has been lined to prevent dampness, and the plastering, floors, and skirting repaired..

CORNWOOD.

The public cess-pits have frequently been cleaned out, and the outfalls kept clean.

The Reservoir and water mains have been cleaned.

A new system of drainage and septic tank have been constructed at Fardle Barton.

At Houndle Cottages the roofs have been re-thatched, thus making these very old cottages habitable. At one time I feared they would be allowed to fall into such dis-repair as to become unfit to live in.

LUTTON.

The cess-pits have been cleaned out and the contents mixed with lime and earth.

ERMINGTON.

The sewage tanks and cess-pits have been cleaned out, and the outfalls kept clean.

Light's Cottages.—That lately occupied by Mrs. Bottley, has been cleaned and put in good repair; and in another, the bedroom, which was a large one, has been divided into two and an additional window provided to improve light and ventilation.

Several other cottages have been inspected and reported on, but no improvements have yet been effected owing to the Owners not being able to bear the expense.

At Ludbrook Cottage repairs have been carried out.

I and 2 Higher Keaton Cottages have been inspected, and notices served on the owner to do necessary repairs.

A nuisance complained of by the Occupier of Woodlands Farm House, caused by the sewage from the village of Woodlands emptying into a stream which runs quite close to the house, has been abated by the Ivybridge Urban District Council having extended their sewer further away.

Westlake and Cadleigh Park. The public cess-pits have been cleaned out and the outfalls kept clean.

The well at Westlake has been cleaned out and the pump repaired.

At Higher Cottages, Westlake, the drains have been unchoked.

EGG BUCKLAND.

A nuisance has been abated at Crabtree by stopping the depositing of fish offal into the open field.

Complaint was made that the well at Forder Farm gets polluted by storm water from off the public highway. This has been attended to.

The drain at Efford Cottages has been unchoked and repaired.

HOLBETON.

The public cess-pits have been cleaned out.

At Cottage, No. 76 Ford, the walls have been raised, a new roof put on and the cottage, which had fallen into disuse for some time, has now been entirely renovated and provided with a modern W.C.

The drains at Mr. Rogers and others have been unchoked and repaired.

At **Mothecombe** the drains have been unchoked and repaired.

NEWTON FERRERS.

The main sewer outfall has been kept clean.

At the Towers and Bukit Rumah the drains have been diverted and new small septic tanks provided to prevent a constantly recurring nuisance from the drainage of these flowing into the approach roads.

House and shop in the hill, which had been condemned and remained untenanted for some time, has had the walls raised and new roof put on and otherwise renovated and is now reoccupied.

At Mrs. Farley's " Hillside " flooding of the ground floor from the abovementioned house shop has been prevented.

The cess-pit at " Glengariff " has been cleaned out to prevent it overflowing, and at Gara the drains have been tested.

At Torre an old thatched roof cottage has been condemned, but owing to the occupier being unable to get any other accommodation, and the Council receiving a promise from the owner to do certain repairs, no order has been served.

At No. 3 Creacombe Cottages an unsatisfactory cess-pit closet has been abolished, and a properly constructed earth closet provided.

The top and surface around the well at 1 to 3 Creacombe Cottages have been raised and concreted to prevent pollution.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY.

Ridgeway, Colebrook and Underwood. The cess-pits for these villages have been cleaned and the sewers repaired in several places.

No serious flooding has happened during the year, due to the temporary storm water relief, as mentioned in my last year's report, being still in operation.

The complaint of a nuisance mentioned in last year's report of the overflowing cess-pits at Woodcote and the Vicarage has now been remedied by the main sewer being extended and the drains of the house connected up to same.

Ridgeway. At Sydney House a new system of drains has been put in and drains tested at St. Mary's House, and drains unchoked at 18 Moorland View ; at Hill House, Ridgeway, repairs have been carried out to prevent dampness, and also at 2 South Devon Place.

Colebrook and Station and Bridge. 1 and 2 Green Cottages have had a defective front wall taken down and rebuilt and both internally renovated, and the drains unchoked and a new cover provided to intercepting chamber.

At 1 and 2 Orchard Cottages the front and both end walls have been slated to prevent dampness. The condition before being done was so bad that the rooms were quite unfit for occupation.

At Brook Cottage a new scullery has been provided with a small bedroom over and a new W.C. provided.

Underwood. The roof of Nos. 1 to 4 Shute Cottages have been repaired and drains unchoked at Lamorna Cottages, and also at Chapel Cottage.

At 1 to 5 Moor View, new properly laid and ventilated drains have been put in, and a pedestal pan and flusher fitted to each W.C.

At No. 1 to 4 Greenbank Cottages a new wash-house with copper, for each house, and also a new W.C. for each, provided with flushers and properly laid and ventilated drains.

The backyards have been concreted in the place of old, much worn, cobble stones.

The drains at the Cottage, Underwood, have been tested, and at Elfordleigh House tested and repaired.

Lee Mill. The cess-pits and outfall have been cleaned.

Venton and Mount Pleasant. The water tank and well have been cleaned and the pumps repaired, and the sewers at Venton flushed and outfalls kept clean.

At Woodcockseye an earth closet has been provided.

Sparkwell and Hemerdon. The sewers and outfalls have been regularly kept clean.

At Goodmoor the drain outfall has been improved.

PLYMPTON ST. MAURICE.

The public sewers have been kept clean, and the one in Longbrook Street unchoked.

At Nos. 1 and 2, Mr. A. Folley's Cottages, Fore Street, an additional W.C. has been erected, and a new properly laid and ventilated drain put in.

A skylight has been provided to the staircase of No. 2 to improve light and ventilation.

At 3 and 4, Church Street, a new wash-house and W.C. have been provided for each house, and the ground against the back walls excavated to prevent dampness, and other improvements effected, making a complete renovation of the houses.

At No. 5 Glyn View a new W.C. pan has been put in, and at Mr. Roberts' cottage, Longbrook Street, the roofs have been repaired.

PLYMSTOCK.

Plymstock Village. At Burrow and Downhorn Farms new W.Cs. have been provided, and each have had properly laid and ventilated drains connected to the new main sewer and a new piece of branch drain has been put down at Elmleigh.

At the Plymstock Inn an additional W.C. has been erected, connected up to the existing drains, and at 2 Deans Cottages an upstairs W.C. has been provided and connected to the existing drain.

At 7, 8 and 9, Goosewell Cottages the drains have been unchoked.

Elburton. A new W.C. has been erected at Harris Farm, and also at Candishes' Farm, and at both places properly laid and ventilated drains have been put in, connected up to the main sewer.

Candishes' Cottage has been entirely renovated and made quite habitable.

At 2 Moor View Cottages, near Bussel Wood, the slop water drain has been unchoked and repaired, and also at 9 Spencer Terrace, and other repairs done.

Oreston. The sewer and outfall have been kept clean and flushed, and also the public convenience.

The drains at Quick's Farm and Stribling's Butchery premises have been unchoked.

Turnchapel. The public convenience has been kept clean, and at the New Inn the drain has been repaired.

Hooe. At Chantry Cottage (2) new W.C.'s have been provided and new drains laid ; and at Thorncott the drains have been tested.

At Livingston Cottage several repairs have been carried out.

Staddiscombe. The well and water tank have been cleaned.

At Ernestine Cottage the ground at end and back has been removed, and the wall cemented to prevent dampness.

REVELSTOKE.

A Contract has been entered into to extend the sewer up Pillory Hill, which will allow for connecting up several house drainages to same, which at present are unsatisfactory.

The sewers and outfalls have been kept clean, and the Eastern one repaired.

The public pump at Bridgend has been repaired.

At No. 21 Noss Mayo a new W.C. has been provided and drained into the main sewer.

ST. BUDEAUX.

Honicknowle. At 1 and 2 Easter Cottages (2) new W.C's. have been erected, and new properly laid and ventilated drain connected to main sewer ; and at May Cottage a privy has been converted into a W.C. and drained into the main sewer.

At 1 to 4 Victory Cottages (2) additional W.C's. have been erected, and the (2) old ones fitted with new pedestal pans and flushers to allow one for each house, and properly drained to the main sewer.

The drain at 1 and 2 Stroud's Cottages has been repaired.

Part II. Round House has been condemned and a Closing Order served, but although the premises are in a dangerous condition they have not been vacated owing to the occupier being unable to obtain another house.

Crownhill. At Glenside Cottage a new drain has been laid to sewer in Whitleigh Terrace Lane, in place of the former drain, which was carried through the adjoining premises and was unsatisfactory.

Repairs have been carried out to the back yard at 1 Glenside, and at 21 Whitleigh Terrace, the kitchen wall and floor and ceiling repaired, and at 13 Stoke Terrace W.C. pan has been put in.

At 4 Beaumont Terrace a new branch drain has been put in to take bath waste.

TAMERTON FOLIOT.

At Callaway Cottages the drains have been repaired, and the flushing apparatus at Bamphfylde House.

WEMBURY.

Knighton. The cess-pit has been cleaned out and the sewers flushed, and the outfalls kept clean.

Downtomas. The public wells have been cleaned out.

At the New Inn and Messrs. Yeo's and Woodman's Cottages a complete new system of drains has been put in.

WESTON PEVERELL.

Weston Mill. The old disused mill leat has been cleaned out, and a contract made for a weekly collection of the house refuse.

YEALMPTON.

The public cess-pits have been cleaned out.

At 24 Market Street the drains have been unchoked.

HOUSING.

Number of houses for which water certificates have been granted, 171.

Sixty-one additional houses have been inspected and recorded during the year.

Action taken. Three houses have been condemned as being unfit for human habitation, and closing orders served in respect of 2.

Some improvements have been carried out in 83 houses.

Roofs plastering and repairs to prevent dampness ...	30
Drains unchoked or repaired	12
Drains entirely new	23
New Water Closets erected (entirely)	15
Water Closets provided with improved pattern pans	10
Flushed or otherwise repaired	11
Earth Closets erected	1
„ „ converted	Nil

Additional Bedroom for	...	...	...	...	1
Wash-house	...	...	...	...	6
Extra Window	...	...	...	...	2
Ground against House removed	...	...	...	...	3
Water Supplies improved	...	...	...	...	3

SCHOOLS.

There are 26 in the District, 19 have been inspected and in 3 defects were found and the Manager's attention called to same.

As mentioned in last year's report, the Managers are still considering the question of improving the sanitary conveniences at Newton Ferrers.

Three have had minor repairs carried out.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

A new one has been erected during the year, making 16 in the District, 4 of which are not now used, but the owners are desirous of keeping them on the Register in case they should find it necessary to again use them.

I have made 39 inspections, and 4 premises required cleaning and limewashing and dung and offal removed.

In a few cases I have suggested to the occupiers the advisability of providing a properly covered suitable receptacle for the immediate removal of all garbage and filth from off the premises, as I consider that it is a reasonable request for all Slaughter Occupiers to be asked to do so.

Schedule of all Slaughter Houses in the District is included in a former section of the Report.

DAIRIES', COWSHEDS' AND MILKSHOPS' ORDERS.

204 owners have now returned forms for Registration, 187 being producers, and 17 retailers only. These refer to over 3,000 cows, in herds varying from 4 to 240.

During the year two dairy farms have been fitted up and licensed to sell Grade A. Milk. One for 50 cows and the other 12 cows.

Several other dairy farmers are considering the matter of getting licensed in the coming year. This, I think, is by far the best plan of eliminating those that are very much below a reasonable satisfactory standard of fitness.

Although considerable improvements are gradually being effected to bring the premises up to a better standard of fitness by some entirely new erections or structural alterations, there are a number that fall in nearly all respects so much below the standard as to need entire reconstruction.

Three new cowsheds have been erected for 12, 9 and 7 cows, respectively.

205 visits of inspection have been made, and with a few exceptions, the general cleanliness and limewashing and more frequent removal of the dung from the yards was found more satisfactory than in previous years.

It is now much more generally recognised that the dung, instead of being allowed to accumulate in large quantities, should be removed and spread over the land as soon as possible.

In a few cases I have found the condition bad as to cleanliness and notice has been given to clean, limewash and remove dung.

I think it would be helpful in order to bring all the cowsheds and premises up to a more satisfactory condition, for all persons registered, or are desirous of becoming so, to be furnished with a copy of a standard of requirements as set out below.

COWSHEDS.

1. All cowsheds should have impervious floors and be so constructed that the whole area could be easily and readily cleansed, and to allow the liquid to freely flow away from the cowshed and afterwards be satisfactorily disposed of, and in case of newly registered premises, should consist of not less than 64 square feet per cow, and no inlet to any drain must be within the building.

2. The lighting should be such that all parts could be easily seen for cleansing purposes.

3. The ventilation should consist of such openings as would ensure cross currents of air without causing a draught.

4. A sufficient supply of water should be provided for washing down the premises and other purposes of the Dairy.

5. A sufficient can or straining house should be provided in all cases as near the cowshed as is possible, and preferably adjoining same.

6. Milking utensils. Sufficient means for providing boiling water for scalding out all milk vessels and a proper place for storing same after being cleaned.

7. Milkers. The Milkers should be provided with

- (a) Permanent place for wash-basin, towels and soap.
- (b) Cloths for washing the cows' udders.
- (c) Stiff brush for cleaning flanks of the cows.
- (d) Clean washable overalls.
- (e) Hooks for hanging up the milking stools in order to keep them clean.

8. No pigs or poultry must be kept in any part of a cowshed, nor immediately adjoining same.

SCHEDULE OF WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1921 to 1925.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total for 5 years
Cases of overcrowding dealt with	0	1	3	1	1	5
New water closets erected and provided with flushers ...	16	20	13	33	22	104
New water closets erected to be hand-flushed ...	2	3	6	1	0	12
Water closets improved, repaired and flushed ...	13	14	3	17	13	60
Earth Closets converted into W.C.	4	0	0	0	0	4
Earth Closets erected ...	1	2	2	4	1	10
Privies converted into W.C. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Privies converted into E.C. ...	0	1	1	0	1	3
New drains laid to sewers ...	37	29	28	39	29	162
New drains laid to cess-pits ...	0	1	4	6	7	18
Drains repaired or unchoked ...	13	25	43	18	14	113
Drains tested with smoke test ...	41	40	43	57	39	220
General Nuisances abated ...	4	6	10	5	4	29
Nuisances due to Pig-keeping stated	4	3	3	0	2	12
Complaints of removal of house refuse dealt with ...	0	6	10	11	17	44
Houses or rooms disinfected after infectious diseases ...	61	62	103	103	139	468
Houses or rooms disinfected after Tuberculosis or Cancer, in- cluded in above ...	4	14	15	9	16	58
Schools disinfected ...	0	0	0	0	3	3
Samples of water taken for analyses	6	6	5	19	7	43
Samples of water found unfit ...	2	2	0	4	0	8
Houses inspected for defects ...	60	57	65	70	83	335
Houses entirely renovated ...	3	0	0	0	8	11
House repairs. Roofs, floors and windows ...	21	47	31	9	30	138
Light and ventilation improved	6	14	4	4	2	30
Wash-houses and larders erected	2	0	0	0	6	8
Backyards concreted ...	4	0	0	0	6	10
Schools inspected ...	28	28	28	27	17	128
Railway Station, sanitary accom- modation inspected ...	14	14	12	12	9	61

T.B. 14
Cancer 2

LIST OF WATER CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR THE YEAR 1925.

PARISH.

Compton Gifford	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cornwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Egg Buckland	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Newton Ferrers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Plymstock	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Plympton St. Mary	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Revelstoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shaugh Prior	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
St. Budeaux	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tamerton Foliot	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total							171

SCHEDULE OF WORK DONE IN 1925 BY SANITARY INSPECTOR AS SENT TO COUNTY COUNCIL.

1.	Cases of overcrowding dealt with	...	...	...	1
2.	New Water Closets (entirely), erected and provided with Flushes	...	...	...	22
3.	New Water Closets (entirely) erected and hand flushed	...	...	...	0
4.	Water Closets (improved), repaired and flushed	...	...	...	13
5.	Privies converted into Water Closets	...	...	...	0
6.	Earth Closet erected	...	...	...	1
7.	Privies converted into Earth Closets	...	...	...	1
8.	New drains laid to Sewers	...	...	...	29
9.	New drains laid to Cess-pit	...	...	...	7
10.	Drains repaired or unchoked	...	...	...	14
11.	Drains tested with Smoke Test	...	...	...	39

12.	General nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	4
13.	Nuisances due to pig-keeping abated	...	...	...	...	2
14.	Complaints of removal of house refuse abolished	...	...	...	...	17
15.	Houses or rooms disinfected, including 14 after Tuberculosis and 2 after Cancer	...	...	...	...	139
16.	Schools fumigated	...	...	...	...	3
17.	Samples of Water taken for analyses	...	...	...	...	7
18.	Samples found unfit	...	...	...	...	0
19.	Houses inspected for defects	...	...	...	...	83
20.	House repairs—roofs	...	...	...	...	38
21.	House repairs—light and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	2
22.	Schools inspected	...	...	...	...	19
23.	Railway station, visits of inspection	...	...	...	...	9

TUBERCULOSIS, 1921-1925.

P=Pulmonary. N.P.=Non-Pulmonary. M=Male. F=Females. T=Total.

1925 CASES.							1925 DEATHS.							TOTALS 1925.			1924									1923									1922									1921									1921—1925 Totals.					
Age Periods.	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary			P.			N.-P.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.			Cases.			Deaths.												
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	P.	N.P.	T.	P.	N.P.	T.	P.	N.P.	T.	P.	N.P.	T.	P.	N.P.	T.	P.	N.P.	T.	P.	N.P.	T.	P.	N.P.	T.	P.	N.P.	T.	P.	N.P.	T.										
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	4	4												
1—5	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	2	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	7	7															
5—10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	3	3	6	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	8	10	18	—	2	2									
10—15	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	7	14	2	2	4									
15—20	1	2	3	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	2	2	—	6	2	8	2	1	3	4	2	6	2	1	3	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	2	21	7	28	8	2	10									
20—25	1	3	4	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	6	2	—	2	—	11	—	11	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	—	2	4	1	5	6	—	8	13	1	14	2	—	2	34	4	38	15	1	16									
25—35	2	3	5	—	2	2	1	2	3	—	1	1	2	5	7	1	3	4	—	11	—	11	1	1	2	8	—	8	5	—	5	9	1	10	4	—	4	11	—	11	3	—	3	44	3	47	16	2	18									
35—45	5	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	—	1	—	8	—	8	1	—	1	3	—	3	4	1	5	11	—	11	8	—	8	6	—	6	—	2	2	33	—	33	14	3	17									
45—55	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	1	2	—	4	—	4	1	—	1	3	—	3	2	2	4	2	—	2	1	—	1	3	1	4	2	—	2	16	1	17	8	2	10									
55—65	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	2	—	2	3	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	7	—	7	11	—	11									
65 and upwards	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	5	—	5								
Total ...	15	10	25	4	6	10	10	7	17	3	2	5	19	16	35	13	9	22	47	11	58	11	10	21	24	6	30	18	6	24	35	6	41	21	—	21	41	7	48	12	4	16	172	40	212	79	25	104										

NOTES.—Ages of Cases notified in 1925 are 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 13, 15, 17, 17, 19, 19, 20, 20, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 34, 35, 37, 37, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54, 63, 68.

A=Intestines. B=Meninges. C Glands. D=Hip. E=Abdomen. F=Elbow. G=Ovary. H=Fallopian Tubes. I=Spine. All others Lungs.

Ages at Death were $\frac{11}{12}$, $\frac{19}{12}$, 2, 4, 15, 19, 21, **23**, **26**, 31, 34, 34, 36, 46, 53, 54, 54, 63, 65, 68, 68, 73.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—other than Tuberculosis, 1921-25.

Parochial Distribution.

	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever						Diphtheria						Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid						Pneumonia						Continued Fever						Puerperal Fever						Erysipelas						Ophthalmic Neonator						Cerebro Spinal Meningitis						Malaria						Dysentery						Chicken-pox						Enceph. Lethargica						TOTAL	
		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total.																										
Bickleigh	...	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Bickleigh																													
Compton Gifford	...	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Compton Gifford																													
Cornwood	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Cornwood																													
Egg Buckland	...	—	6	6	1	4	17	3	1	4	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	Egg Buckland																													
Plympton St. Mary	...	1	1	7	17	5	31	1	5	1	2	7	16	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	11	8	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	Plympton St. Mary																												
Plympton St. Maurice	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	Plympton St. Maurice																													
St. Budeaux	...	1	3	10	4	43	61	4	5	7	—	7	23	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	St. Budeaux																													
Shaugh Prior	...	5	—	2	—	—	7	2	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	Shaugh Prior																													
Tamerton Foliot	...	—	7	3	2	15	27	5	2	1	1	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	Tamerton Foliot																													
Weston Peverell	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Weston Peverell																													
Total North	...	7	17	30	26	72	152	19	15	15	5	18	72	2	2	1	1	—	6	1	3	3	13	12	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	Total, North																														
Brixton	...	1	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	Brixton																													
Ermington	...	1	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Ermington																													
Harford	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	Harford																													
Holbeton	...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Holbeton																													
Newton Ferrers	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	Newton Ferrers																													
Plymstock	...	7	2	7	11	10	37	5	1	4	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	14	25	15	22	6	82	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	4	1	2	1	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	Plymstock																											
Revelstoke	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	Revelstoke																													
Wembury	...	—	—	1	20	5	26	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	Wembury																													
Yealmpton	...	1	—	2	2	—	5	—	2	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	Yealmpton																													
Total, South	...	10	3	10	37	17	77	8	6	10	3	2	29	3	1	—	—	1	5	16	30	15	22	20	103	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	4	2	4	1	3	3	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	Total, South																										
Total, North	...	7	17	30	26	72	152	19	15	15	5	18	72	2	2	1	1	—	6	1	3	3	13	12	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	293	Total, North																												
		17	20	40	63	89	229	27	21	25	8	20	101	5	3	1	1	1	11	17	33	18	35	32	135	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	—	6	4	6	2	3	4	19	—	—	1	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539																						

